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THE WEATHER

Yesterday's Temperatures
Max. +22°C. Minimum +8°C.
Sun rises tomorrow at 6.10 a.m.
Sun sets today at 5.50 p.m.
Tomorrow's Outlook: Clear
—Forecast by Air Authority

KABUL TIMES

NEWS STALLS
Hotel; Kabul Hotel; Shar-e-
Naw near Park Cinema; Kabul
International Airport.
Kabul Times is available at:
Khyber Restaurant; Spinnaar

VOL. III, NO. 184

KABUL, MONDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1964. (MIZAN, 20, 1343, S.H.)

PRICE Af. 2

Prime Minister Is Satisfied With Results Of Cairo Summit

BEIRUT, Lebanon, October, 12.—

PRIME Minister Dr. Mohammad Yousuf arrived here yesterday after taking part in the Cairo summit of non-aligned nations. The Prime Minister is due to arrive in Kabul at about 10-30 a.m. tomorrow by a special plane.

In Cairo airport, the Prime Minister was seen off by the UAR Prime Minister Mr. Ali Sabri, members of the Afghan Embassy and Afghan students. The Prime Minister inspected a guard of honour and the national anthems of both countries were played.

The Prime Minister in a message thanked the United Arab Republic government and people for their warm and cordial welcome and expressed satisfaction for the successful conclusion of the historical conference of non-aligned nations summit.

An earlier report says that Dr. Mohammad Yousuf, met President Gamal Abdel Nasser of the United Arab Republic on Saturday evening to discuss matters of mutual interest to the two countries. Mr. Rishitya, the Minister of Finance and acting Minister of Press and Information and Mr. Suleiman, the Afghan Ambassador in Cairo were also present.

According to another report the Afghan students in Cairo were received by the Prime Minister at the Afghan Embassy Saturday afternoon.

The Prime Minister explained to them the significance of the new changes and the fundamental values embodied in the new Constitution. He also stressed the role of the intellectual and educated at this historical juncture.

A number of students, speaking on behalf of the rest, expressed their gratitude for His Majesty the King's great patriotism and congratulated the Prime Minister on the preparation and approval of the new Constitution. They assured him of their full co-operation in implementing the new order in Afghanistan.

Two Men With Revolver Arrested In Phoenix Befor Johnson Arrives

PHOENIX, Arizona, Oct. 12, (AP)—Two young men, one carrying a concealed weapon, were arrested Sunday as President Johnson arrived at Phoenix Harbour airport.

Phoenix police detective Andrew Watzek said he spotted Clarence R. Fetzter, 18, of Phoenix, with a bulge protruding from his right trouser pocket and found a .22 blue steel revolver.

About thirty minutes later, Thomas Lee Wilkins, 17, of Phoenix, was arrested when two policemen saw him swing a political sign which hit the President in the head as he walked along a retaining fence shaking hands.

Patrolman Norman O'Connor said he also was struck by the poster. He said it was a Gold-water-Miller sign.

The president unperturbed, fended off the sign with his arms and said, "Wasn't hit. They just push. They always do." Both youths were held for the secret service. Fetzter was booked for carrying a concealed weapon and for mental observation. Watzek said the youth claimed he had come to the airport aimed to protect the President.

Wilkins, a minor, was booked into city jail for investigation of aggravated assault.

USSR Launches 3 Men In One Spaceship Today

MOSCOW, Oct. 12, (Reuter). The Soviet Union put three men into orbit today, in the world's first spaceship to carry more than a solitary cosmonaut.

Moscow Radio said the new ship—"vostok" (sunrise)—would stay in orbit for a "prolonged" time. There was speculation the three men might stay aloft for a week.

The official announcement said the spacecraft carrying a civilian doctor to make experiments, was launched by "a new powerful launch vehicle".

The announcement, broadcast by radio and television, said the spaceship was launched 1 p.m. AST by a new powerful rocket.

The pilot of the ship is a colonel in the engineering services.

The announcement said the flight was aimed at testing a new multi-manned spaceship.

The flight was also intended to test the capabilities of a group of men to co-operate in orbit, and to carry out extensive medical and biological experiments during the course of a "prolonged flight".

Moscow Radio said the spaceship was commanded by Colonel Vladimir Komarov, and the other cosmonauts aboard were Konstantin Feoktistov and Dr. Boris Yegorov.

Queen Elizabeth

Arrives In Ottawa

OTTAWA, Oct. 12, (Reuter).—Queen Elizabeth arrived here last night on the final stage of her eight-day visit to Canada.

The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh left the plane to a blast of trumpets followed by a cheer from the crowd of about 1,000 gathered in the main hangar at the airport.

They were met by the Prime Minister, Lester Pearson, and Mrs. Pearson.

Crowds greeted the royal couple on the 10-mile drive to government house, official residence of the governor-general, where they will stay during their short Ottawa visit.

The most tightly-packed crowds were at Confederation Square in the heart of Ottawa—where the motorcade drove slowly past some 3,000 people.

TEACHER'S WORKSHOP ENDS ITS WORK

KABUL, Oct. 12.—The Workshop for teaching science and sociology, which had been launched by the Institute of Education for teachers of these subjects, has ended.

The workshop, which was opened on the request of provincial Directors of Education two weeks ago, was attended by 26 teachers

Women Council In District Six To Be Formed Soon

KABUL, Oct. 12.—A Women's Council will be formed in district 6 of the city soon; the Council will then function according to a pre-determined programme.

At a meeting held in the auditorium of the Women's Society yesterday certain decisions regarding improvement of women's status from the viewpoint of family life, economics, education, health and moral standards.

The meeting was attended by Mrs. Saleha Farouk Etemadi the President of the Society, a number of enlightened persons from district 6 and officials of the Society.

The President of the Society said that a meeting for this purpose will be held at Behzad Cinema where the members of the Council will be elected from among the families residing in the zone and after surveying conditions in the district, vigorous measures will be adopted to remove difficulties and institute reforms of the families. She said that this programme would be expanded so as to include all parts of the city.

Masa Inspects Petroleum Prospecting Activities

KABUL, Oct. 12.—Engineer Mohammad Hussain Masa, the Minister of Mines and Industries, now on a tour of northern Afghanistan, inspected the various sections of the department of petroleum prospecting on Saturday. He expressed his satisfaction at the progress of the work and the diligence of officials and workers. The Minister of Mines and Industries later held talks with the officials and experts at the Club of the Department on ways and means of furthering the programme for oil prospecting. He returned to Kabul on Saturday evening. Enroute to the capital, Engineer Masa also met Mr. Mohammad Hanif, the Governor of Samangan to discuss better utilisation of coal found in Darrah-Sooi.

Search Continues For USA Air Attaches In Venezuela

CARACAS, October, 12, (AP).—

THOUSANDS of police and national guardsmen searched buildings and automobiles Sunday—the third day of captivity for kidnapped U.S. Air Force Lt.-Col. Michael Smolen.

Pranksters, telephone calls taunted authorities with statements indicating Smolen would be released in a certain area at a certain time. Hundreds of well-intentioned but false reports also had been checked out.

Authorities admit they have no clues. There have been no further calls to news media since a self-identified commandant of the Armed Forces of National Liberation (FALN) made the first contact by calling newsmen.

He said Smolen would be shot one-hour after a Viet Cong terrorist is executed.

The FALN was certain to have read the well-played news stories from Saigon saying the execution date has been postponed but it was possible they were holding out for an announcement that the

of science and sociology from 13 centres of teacher-training.

The purpose of the workshop was to instruct teachers in improved methods of teaching these subjects.

Non-Aligned Nations Summit Urged To Pass Principles Of Coexistence Among States

CAIRO, October, 12, (Reuter).—

THE non-aligned summit conference of 47 nations here Sunday issued a final communique calling for "unconditional, complete and final abolition of colonialism now."

Diplomatic Wives To Hold Benefit Saturday, Oct. 31

KABUL, Oct. 12.—The wives of the heads of mission in Kabul are busy preparing for another benefit party to help the fund for the crippled children's clinic.

This will be an all-afternoon party from 2-30 to 7-00 p.m. Saturday, October 31, in the Press Club. As in previous benefits given by the Diplomatic Wives of Kabul, bridge, canasta, and other card games will be played.

Mrs. Kreitel, wife of the Austrian Charge d'Affaires is in charge of tables.

An added feature of the party will be an exhibition of Japanese flower arrangement, presented by the pupils of the flower class of Mrs. de la Mare, wife of the British ambassador. Mrs. Masaki, wife of the Japanese ambassador, will serve with Mrs. de la Mare as co-chairman of the exhibition.

Entrance tickets are Af. 50, which includes tea and cakes served at 4 p.m. During the tea, music will be played by artists of Radio Afghanistan.

Tickets will also be sold for a "tombola" or lottery. Mrs. Pontecorvo, wife of the Italian charge d'Affaires, will be in charge of prizes. Mrs. Moltmann, wife of the German Ambassador, is in charge of tickets; Mrs. Kavoussie, wife of the Iranian Charge d'Affaires, is in charge of refreshments assisted by Mrs. Thapar, wife of the Indian Ambassador.

The 9,500 words declaration condemned "all colonialist and neo-colonialist policies applied in various parts of the world."

It appealed to "all combatants in the Congo to cease hostilities immediately... and all foreign powers presently interfering in the internal affairs of the Congo to cease such interference."

The final declaration, entitled "programme for peace and international co-operation", declared, the process of liberation is irresistible and irreversible. Colonised peoples may legitimately resort to arms to secure the full exercise of their right to self-determination, and independence if colonial powers persist in opposing their natural aspirations.

All international conflicts must be settled by peaceful means in such a manner that justice and legitimate rights are not impaired, the declaration said.

It recommended the U.N. General Assembly to adopt the declaration on the principles of peaceful co-existence.

Under the section on respect for sovereignty of states and their territorial integrity the conference declaration called upon all countries to respect the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of Cyprus, and refrain from threat or use of force or intervention.

It declared that Cyprus is entitled to unrestricted sovereignty and independence to determine freely the country's political future on the basis of the self-determination principle. The conference also recommended the elimination of foreign bases in Cyprus.

The conference urged the conclusion of an agreement by the world's great powers on general, complete disarmament. They declared readiness to abstain from manufacturing, acquiring or experimenting with nuclear weapons and invited all countries to subscribe to a similar undertaking, and close ports and aerodromes to any ships and planes used by the powers for disposing nuclear weapons.

The conference hoped it would be possible to create denuclearised zones in Africa, Latin America, parts of Europe and in the oceans of the world by agreement of all states in such areas or bordering the oceans.

The conference urged the evacuation of Guantanamo base in Cuba and declared that the establishment of new bases in the Indian ocean would constitute a menace to peace, security and independence in this region.

The declaration called for "liquidation of the British military base in Aden" and backed the struggle of the people of Aden and the protectorates.

It also made an accusation of British colonialism in Oman. It condemned the "manifestation of colonialism and neo-colonialism" in Latin America, calling for self-determination in that region.

It urged independence for British Guiana and regretted that Martinique, Guadeloupe and other Caribbean islands were still

(Contd. on page 4)

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Sabahuddin Kuskakki
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KABUL TIMES

OCTOBER, 12, 1964

Cairo Conference Ends

It is not because we are a non-aligned nation and we have to simply support the outcome of the Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-aligned Nations which ended in Cairo Saturday night that we call the conference successful. The straight fact is that the conference has indeed issued a declaration which if observed and implemented, will open a new era in international understanding and peace.

The participants of this important gathering held discussions on important international issues in a frank and fraternal atmosphere and have recommended certain measures for further easing of tensions and securing an everlasting peace.

The space is limited here to even discuss the very highlights of the declaration adopted by the leaders of non-aligned nations. The fact is that, encouraged by the results of their first gathering three years ago in Belgrade, the participants of the Cairo summit have resolved to further prove to the world that the principles of non-alignment are becoming an increasingly dynamic and powerful force for the promotion of peace and welfare of mankind.

What has emerged from Cairo summit is not something about which only the participants of that conference themselves should become concerned. It is quite obvious that the points expounded in their declaration are those aimed at securing an everlasting peace and international justice. Some may argue that all nations are wanting these very objectives. But the point which should be borne in mind is that the methods sought for an everlasting peace and justice differ. And here it is that one can say with confidence that the methods suggested by the non-aligned nations for these aims are such that are favoured by majority of the world and indeed they can be effective and constructive.

Thus, now that the conference is over, we wish that all nations should see that the demands made by the participants of Cairo summit—demands reflecting the views of

A STUDY IN CIVILISATION

BY SHAFIE RAHEL

Civilisation, as times go on and on, moves from a position of isolation—or a kind of localism which is in reality closer to cultural heritage than anything else to something more general. There are several causes for this. Foremost among them is the development of the means of communication and transportation, the rise of ideology and the unlimited advancement in the field of scientific research.

While talking of the theory of cultural heritage, it is necessary to recall its relation with civilisation. The theory of cultural heritage is a part and parcel of civilisation. However, it is not the whole of it; because, civilisation, in a kaleidoscopic view, is something more general and common, something which is connected with man in general and its welfare in particular. Civilisation is free of time and climate considerations. It is a framework within which the activity and thought of men have to be volumed.

The theory of cultural heritage consists of the study of groupism: of men in its isolated manner of thought; while civilisation is the practicality which is meant for all men.

In the system of cultural heritage, special people—such as men of outstanding calibre matter; while civilisation is a flow: a continuous flow which cannot be stopped. Or let's say, that no one has been able to stop it.

Civilisation is a ceaseless endeavour, an unconscious appeal; a forceful attitude of men which

pulls them all at one point; while cultural heritage depends on men of importance. A system of cultural heritage can die, decay and be forgotten, for, if its pioneers are no more there to act as a moving force and keep its spirit up, it can not exist.

All in all, every civilisation starts with a given system of cultural heritage, but when the circle of this system enlarges, it loses its grip on the people who have accepted it as a model for their lives.

It is here that the novelty loses its charm and people think of finding new things, new ways and means, and new weapons with which they may be able to accept the challenge of life.

Living merely has not been the purpose of man: life has always had something more for all of us to think it and discover it.

This has provided the ground for men to think of struggle; a long struggle. This struggle has always been the beginning for the creation of a new system of cultural heritage.

Civilisation is not a kind of patternism; but is the depository for pattern. Every pattern is a distinct system of cultural heritage.

Whether we owe much to civilisation or the system of cultural heritage depends more on the manner of approach. If we believe in narrowism, which is diametrically situated to an impartial and distinct study of any subject, then it is, but natural, that a kind of

prejudice hazy our sense of judgement and impartiality.

As a result of this we get to consider our cultural heritage superior to that of any other channel of generality. In this particular sense even the study of nationalism is the study of orthodoxy.

Our modern civilisation which has created very special conditions is in fact nothing less than a theory of internationalism.

Probably the man who lives in Sweden has as much amities for his life that a man of the same income has in South America.

This internationalism is not only in the sense of living such but also of thought and actions. This is why we can easily judge, for example, as to how a normal family with average income passes his time in Europe or Canada.

Considered as such, civilisation becomes a general formula, a concise and scientific playground, a binding force, and, finally, a common will for a common purpose.

In as much as civilisation has many aspects, similarly, internationalism has several manifestations. Perhaps the most beautiful aspect of internationalism is the political side of it which is propagated by its followers. In fact the present UN is the result of our sense of internationalism. By looking at it from this angle, we can safely conclude that the external and political manifestation of our present civilisation is the creation of a common house, which is UNO, for all men to live and die together.

Similarly there are a number of public employees all over the country in general and Hazarajat in particular who have not been given any promotion in years. Transfer of officials from one province to another should be made periodically because they might be bored with the monotonous work situation.

The editorial suggested that the Afghan Textile Company should establish branches in Hazarajat with the help of the Ministry of Finance.

"The European Common Market And Afghanistan" was the headline of an article published in the daily Anis yesterday by Dr. Abdul Raof Haider. Following the Second World War, said the article, when Europe was a ruined continent, the victors gathered in Potsdam and discussed problems of mutual interest. In the course of these discussions it became clear to the United States of America that the idea of reconstruction of Europe and strengthening European countries emerged as the first aim of the conquerors.

Soon the Marshall Plan was created with a political aim to unite Europe and the European countries could be in a position to develop in the form of a strong bloc, said the article. They set up an organisation in the name of O.A.E.C. to co-operate with Europe.

The United States made strenuous strides to reconstruct Europe and strengthen its economic foundation.

After years of the Marshall Plan's financial aid it was found that no united Europe could be brought about unless a firm and strong economic foundation was laid down. Consequently, a strong union of steel and coal was set up and in January 1958 six countries signed in Rome an agreement on establishing a common market in Europe. Since its establishment the Common Market has made great achievements. It should be mentioned, recalled the article, that Britain, due to its commitments and agreement with other nations did not want at the out set to participate in the Union.

Later in order to stabilise the economy of Europe, Britain was forced to establish the 7-member

(Contd. on page 3)

PRESS At a Glance

Yesterday the daily Isiah had an editorial entitled "Looking after People". To improve and better manage public affairs, inspection is one of the best means in the developing countries, especially in Afghanistan where most of the low-ranking officials have not received any high education and are little acquainted with the supreme objectives of the state.

It was on the basis of this need that a commission has recently been sent to Hazarajat to conduct a study of development possibilities in that area.

Hazarajat, as other provinces of the country, has a great number of difficulties and needs to be overcome and met by the state as part of its responsibility. We do not, of course, expect that the commission should remove the entire problems that face the area.

We can recall that a commission at the ministerial level, headed by the late Abdul Hai Aziz, visited Hazarajat last year and submitted its report to the government. The problems of this area will be solved under the short term economic plans.

The present commission, it added, should seek to meet the needs which are in the domain of the respective authority of the Ministry of Finance and others. The system of collecting cattle taxes, for example, by the officials of the Ministry of Finance is not satisfactory for the people and they have had sporadic complaints in this connection.

Similarly there are a number of public employees all over the country in general and Hazarajat in particular who have not been given any promotion in years. Transfer of officials from one province to another should be made periodically because they might be bored with the monotonous work situation.

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(Contd. on page 3)

Radio Afghanistan Programme

MONDAY

I. English Programme:
3.00-3.30 p.m. AST 15225 kcs=
19m band.

II. English Programme:
3.30-4.00 p.m. AST 115125 kcs=
19m band.

Urdu Programme:
6.00-6.30 p.m. AST 4775 kcs=
62m band.

III. English Programme:
1.30-7.00 p.m. AST 4775 kcs=
62m band.

Russian Programme:
10.30-11.30 p.m. AST 4775 kcs=
62m band.

Arabic Programme:
11.00-11.30 p.m. AST 11735 kcs=
25m band.

French Programme:
1.30-12.00 midnight 15225 kcs=
19m band.

German Programme:
10.00-10.30 p.m. AST 15225 kcs=
25m band.

The Programmes include news, commentaries, interviews, topical and historical reports and music.

Western Music

Sunday, 9.00-9.55 p.m. classical and light programmes. Friday 1.00-1.45 p.m. light programme. Tuesday, 5.00-5.30 p.m. popular tunes. Thursday, 5.00-5.30 p.m. popular tunes.

Air Services

TUESDAY

ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES
Kandahar-Kabul
Arrival-0915
Mazar-Kabul
Arrival-1040
Kunduz-Kabul Arrival-1015
Khost-Kabul
Arrival 1530
Departure-0730
Kabul-Kunduz
Departure-0800
Kabul-Kandahar-Karachi.
Departure-1100
Kabul-Tehran.
Departure-1300
Damascus- Beirut
Departure-1300
Kabul-Khost
Departure-1130

P I A

Peshawar-Kabul
Arrival-1105
Kabul-Peshawar
Departure-1145

Important Telephones

Fire Brigade 70121-20122
Police 20507-21122
Traffic 20189-24041
Ariana Booking Office 24731-24732
Radio Afghanistan 20452
New Clinic 24272
24275
D'Afghanistan Bank 20945
Bakhtar News Agency 20413
Afghan National Bank 21771
Airport 23318
Radio Afghanistan 20452
Bakhtar Phone No. 22619

Pharmacies

Nadir-Pashtoon Phone No. 23262
Kabul Phone No. 22563
Mahmood Phone No.
Jahid Phone No. 20520
Zenat Phone No. 24514
Karti-Char Phone No. 28529

Iranian Artists Arrive In Kabul



KABUL, Oct. 12.—A group of 18 artists from Radio Tehran arrived in Kabul yesterday to participate in His Majesty the King's birthday celebrations. Mr. Reza Wallan and Mr. Mehdi Khalidi are the Manager and Technical Supervisor of

the team respectively. The group includes Madame Pura and Madame Aleha, two prominent vocalists of Radio Iran. They were greeted at the airport by Mr. Abdul Rashid Latifi, Chief of Pohany Theatre and Mr. Sahar Director-General of Cultural Relations in the Ministry of Press and Information.

Here they are pictured with the group welcoming them.

The Story Of Zal And Princess Rudabeh

Rudabeh, thereupon, became angry and declared passionately that Zal meant more to her than did the mighty Kings on the earth. The maids, touched by her earnestness and her grief sought all possible means by which to aid her. So it came to pass that on a certain night Zal came to the foot of Rudabeh's bower, that perched high up on the towering walled castle. Presently Rudabeh appeared above like some enchanting fairy, and breathed his name softly. But the lofty parapet where she stood prevented Zal from seeing her face. He, therefore, begged to be allowed one glimpse of the fairest face on the earth; so she loosened her long black hair and laid him use her tresses as a rope for ascending castle. Firdausi describes this scene thus:

She of the fairy face heard the warrior's words
And doffed her scarlet wimple.
Then from her head, as from some tree-top, she loosed
A lasso, matchless braid of musk:
Coil within coil it was and snake on snake
Strand upon strand it lay upon her neck.
She loosened her tresses over the battlements
And when they straightened out they reached the ground.
Then spake Rudabeh from the wall above,
"O Paladin, O child of the warrior race,
Now speed thee quickly and grid thy loins,
Expert thy lion breast and royal hands,
I have cherished these tresses, With which to help my beloved.
Zal shrank from using the scented hair as a ladder. Bestowing kisses upon her beautiful locks he released them. Then procuring a lasso from his page, he released them. Climbed hastily to

By Professor Mohammad Ali the bower of bliss and passed the night in his beloved's arms. This is Firdausi's rendering of the meeting:

One of the fairy face advanced to welcome him, she clasped his hand.

And both intoxicated with love descended,
Hand clasped in hand, to her pavilion:
Gold-arabesqued it was, a meeting-place for kings,
A paradise adorned, a blaze of light, and
Slave girls attended the Howri there.

While Zalin' rapt attention he held
Her face, her hair, her loveliness and grace.
Zal sat in royal grace by that fair moon,
His dagger in his belt, and on his head

A ruby coronet, Rudabeh looked
With stolen glances at him still.
Looked at form, that grace, that height:
The more she gazed the more her heart inflamed.
They kissed and clung intoxicated with love,
But the lion did not molest the doe.

So fared they till the day began to break
And drum-call sounded.
Zal parted from his love,
Embracing her as warp and woof embrace.

Both wept and adured the rising Sun,
"Oh Glory of the world, one moment more,
Thou needest not rise so hastily.
Having a high opinion of Zal, the Queen was greatly distressed by the fear of her husband's anger when she heard the news.

She, therefore, with a trembling voice broke the news to him. The King was beside himself with rage and drawing his sword,

threatened to kill his daughter. Firdausi puts the incident in these words:

Threat Mehrab sprang up and seized his sword by the hilt.
His cheeks grew livid and his body shook:
With rage his heart was full, he groaned and cried:
"I should have cut her head off at her birth,
She has wrought on me this evil."

The Queen, however, assured him that Zal was of noble birth and noted for his valour and chivalry. She succeeded in reducing her husband to a calmer frame of mind, and ultimately prevailed upon the King to give his consent to the proposed union of the two lovers. The wedding was celebrated with pomp and festivities lasting a week. Rudabeh later on became the mother of Rostam, the legendary hero of ancient Aryana.

Firdausi has often been criticised for his repetition of similes and epithets, leading to monotony. But in a huge poem like common and secondly because the poet unconsciously develops a fondness for and familiarity with a few expressions, which he frequently employs for bringing out the desired effect. In spite of these drawbacks, the author of the Shahnama rose to heights seldom approached by any other poet, and this speaks volumes for his intellect, devotion, imagination and above all for his eloquent, lucid and simple style.

PRESS REVIEW

(Contd. from page 2)

Union of Britain, Austria, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Swiss and Portugal in November 1959. This power in the long run lost its strength against the six-nation Common Market.

In reply to the European Common Market, the Eastern bloc built up COMECON.

On The Way To Outerspace: Sending A Man

The prevailing opinion today is that the lunar environment is extremely disagreeable to man: temperature on the moon varies between +100°C in the daytime and -121°C at night; there is no atmosphere to protect and support life. Yet there are factors in the moon's surroundings which are favourable to man. It may be expected that man will find in the moon's crust all the basic chemical compounds carrying from 1 to 10 per cent of crystallisation water. The water can be extracted by evaporation, and we know that solar furnaces on the moon will be able to raise temperature to several thousand degrees.

Incidentally, elevated temperature and vacuum are ideal conditions for the manufacture of pure metals. With all things weighing on the moon only one-sixth of their weight on the Earth, construction work will be greatly facilitated: man will be able to carry slabs, blocks, girders, etc. with his own hands.

Carbon dioxide can be obtained from molten rock, and oxygen by decomposing metallic oxides. Water and carbon dioxide. A big solar furnace will be able to generate energy sufficient to produce 320 litres of oxygen an hour. This amount will be enough to supply 15 persons (assuming that a single person consumes 18 litres oxygen per hour). When man has learned how to control thermonuclear fusion reaction, he will be able to build up an artificial atmosphere around the moon.

All of the problems mentioned are within the potentials of present-day science and technology. The projects seem daring and fantastic; but did the idea of manned space flight not sound fantastic 10 or 15 years ago? Today it is a hard reality.

Man has already come out into space, but the goal is for him to stay and work there. Artificial earth satellites have been bringing in a wealth of scientific information about the physical and biological properties of the cosmos, the future habitat of man. Next on the space agenda are fights to the other planets of the solar system.

It would be wrong to think, however, that near-space satellites flying in small orbits will soon fall out of use. Apparently they will remain to be vital even when interstellar liners will have become an every-day occurrence. Engineers will use them more than once for a check upon the reliability of spacecraft system. They are vital to biologists and physicians since the weightless state cannot be simulated on the ground.

Investigators have established recently that healthy trained persons respond to zero gravity differently. The tests were made on planes flying Kepler's parabola. As it flies through the peak of the parabola, the plane breaks away from the earth's pull, and the weightless state can last for a few seconds. As has been found, some people do not respond this state at all, others feel elated, still others feel a sensation resembling sea-sickness. Using orbital spaceships, physicians will be able to screen and train crews for space flights.

Free Exchange Rates At D'Afghanistan Bank

KABUL, Oct. 12.—The following are the exchange rates at the D'Afghanistan Bank expressed in afghanis per unit of foreign currency.

Afs. 63.50 (per one)	US Dollar
Afs. 63.50	
Afs. 177.80 (per one)	Pound Sterling
Afs. 176.40	
Afs. 1587.50 (per hundred)	German Mark
Afs. 1575.00	
Afs. 1478.47 (per hundred)	Swiss Franc
Afs. 1466.82	
Afs. 1285.45 (per hundred)	French Franc
Afs. 1275.30	

Mickey Mouse

By Walt Disney



News Of Olympic Games In Tokyo

TOKYO, Oct. 12. (Reuter).—Olympic hockey champions from Pakistan are due to play Kenya, one of the main challengers, in a vital match here today.

Challenger India, who yesterday beat Belgium 2-0, meet Germany in another early morning match. Pakistan yesterday beat Japan 1-0.

The good weather continued and today four gold medals are at stake—the women's 200-metres breaststroke, women's springboard diving, men's 100-metres freestyle and the featherweight weightlifting.

American scullers Seymour Cromwell and James Storm set a new Olympic record in the first heat of the double sculls when they flashed across the finishing line in 6 minutes, 31.63 seconds. The old record of 6 minutes and 47.5 seconds was set by Czechoslovakia four years ago.

Competition was to begin today in Yachting, and will continue in rowing, basketball, boxing, football, weightlifting, wrestling, volleyball, water polo and the modern pentathlon.

Events in the 18th Olympic games opened here yesterday in bright weather with India and Pakistan among the competitors for the first gold medal.

Yesterday, Japanese flyweight S. Ishinoseki lifted 110 kilograms in the snatch, an improvement by two kilograms over his own previous world record.

In diving, Patsy Willard, of the United States, led with 39.54 points at the end of three morning dives, when the women's Olympic springboard diving event began here yesterday.

Eighteen-year-old Tamara Fedosova, of the Soviet Union, who dived with an injured left hand heavily strapped, was second with 38.65 points.

America's Jeanne Collier was third with 38.11 points and the titleholder, Ingrid Engel-Kramer, a 21-year-old blonde from Dresden, East Germany, was fourth with 37.76 points.

Bantamweight Chris Rafter was Ireland's first casualty in the boxing tournament at Tokyo's Korakuen Ice Palace, losing a unanimous points decision to Argentina's Abel Cesar Almaraz.

Rafter, winner of the 1955 Irish senior flyweight title, has been an American resident since 1957, but is now serving with the US forces in Korea.

In yesterday's opening bout, Korea's Shin Cho Chuv won a unanimous points decision over Hosni Farag of the United Arab Republic.

India, looking head to the hockey tournament and a chance of wrestling the Olympic gold medal from Pakistan, coasted to a fairly satisfactory win 2-0 over Belgium.

But the Indians failed to score before half time and opened their account only in the second half when right back Prithi Pal Singh hammered in a short corner.

Three minutes from the end, inside right Hari Pal Kaushik scored the second.

Australia scored six goals within 34 minutes to rout the British hockey team in Pool A.

At the same time Pakistan began the defence of their Rome Olympic title with an unexpectedly narrow win of 1-0 over Japan.

Pakistan's goal came in the 11th minute when skipper, left back Atif, slashed a penalty corner waist high into the Japanese net.

Cairo Summit Urges End To All Forms Of Colonialism

(Contd. from page 1)

not self-governing.

The declaration called for sanctions against South Africa for her apartheid policies and urged all states to boycott South African goods, break off diplomatic relations and prohibit aircraft and ships from proceeding to and from South Africa, overflying their territory and discontinuance of all road and rail traffic with South Africa.

The conference declared that peaceful co-existence between states with differing social and political systems is both possible and necessary.

It declared that states must abstain from all use or the threat of force against the territorial integrity and political independence of other states. "A situation brought about by the threat or use of force shall not be recognised."

The declaration announced the conference's determination to ensure that the peoples of Portuguese territories in Africa and Asia accede immediately to independence without any conditions or reservations.

Condemning Portugal for refusing to grant independence to these colonies the declaration urged the non-aligned countries to give financial and military support to the "freedom fighters" in Portuguese colonies and break off diplomatic relations with Portugal.

The declaration condemned Southern Rhodesia's "racist minority regime" for denying fundamental freedoms to the people "by acts of repression and terror," urged all states not to recognise Southern Rhodesia's independence if proclaimed unilaterally and asked Britain to call a constitutional conference for the purpose of preparing a constitution based on the one-man, one-vote principle.

It urged all states to refrain from supplying arms, military equipment or petroleum to South Africa.

The declaration recommended that the United Nations guarantee the territorial integrity of Swaziland, Basutoland and Bechuanaland, and take measures for their speedy independence.

It denounced South Africa for refusing to grant self-determination and independence to South-west Africa.

It called upon France to enable French Somaliland to become free and independent.

It urged participant countries to support the Liberation Committee of the Organisation of African Unity.

The conference urged the United States to lift the commercial and economic blockade of Cuba.

It declared that all frontier disputes should be settled by peaceful negotiation and arbitration. Disputes of neighbouring states should be settled without foreign intervention.

It appealed to the signatories of the Indo-China agreement in Geneva to abstain from action likely to aggravate the situation in South-East Asia, terminate all foreign interference and convene a new Geneva conference to seek a political solution recognising the neutrality and integrity of Cambodia and bringing about a political solution of the Vietnam problem.

Condemning "imperialistic policy" in the Middle East, the declaration "in conformity with the U.N. Charter" endorsed "full restoration of all rights to the Arab people of Palestine to their homeland and their inalienable right

to self-determination" and declared "full support of the Arab people of Palestine in their struggle for liberation from colonialism and racism".

The conference urged heads of states who are members of the nations to attend the next General Assembly and asked the UN Assembly to admit the People's Republic of China as a member.

Indian Premier To Arrive In Karachi For Talks

KARACHI, Pakistan, Oct. 12. (AP).—Indian Premier Lal Bahadur Shastri will arrive here Monday morning from Cairo for a five hour stopover.

He will be received at Karachi airport by President Ayub Khan who came down from Rawalpindi, Pakistan's interim capital Sunday.

The two leaders will hold two hour talks Monday before lunch.

Pakistan Foreign Minister Z.A. Bhutto will be present during the talks.

Pakistani sources said the two leaders will discuss Kashmir and the question of refugees.

This will be the first meeting between Ayub Khan and Shastri prior to a summit meeting.

Meanwhile, Pakistan President Ayub Khan said India could cut its military budget of 1,850 million dollars a year by half if it came to terms with Pakistan.

Ayub Khan told an audience of Karachi intellectuals India could not achieve greatness without Pakistan's support.

He said: "Pakistan is keen to see India great, but India does not realise the importance of cooperation and friendship with Pakistan."

The President said that by 1970 India would be a tremendous military power and Pakistan would have to remain vigilant.

A major war between India and China was "military nonsense." He said India's power was meant to "intimidate and overpower its neighbours, especially Pakistan."

Home News In Brief

JALALABAD, Oct. 12.—The Directorate of Tribal Affairs of Nangarhar Province gave a party in honour of the famous Pakhtunistani poet, Mr. Hamza Shinwari, in the Tribal Camp on Saturday evening.

The guests included Dr. Wardak, the Governor of Nangarhar Province, Mr. Rishteen, President of Pakhtu Academy, the Mayor of Jalalabad, local poets and Pakhtunistani residents of the city. Mr. Suleimankhail, the Director of Tribal Affairs introduced Mr. Shinwari to the gathering and Mr. Mohammad Hashim Sharik recited a poem welcoming the eminent poet from Pakhtunistan. Mr. Shinwari thanked all those present and read some of his compositions.

MAZAR-SHARIF, Oct. 12.—A village school for girls was opened at Otaqul village by the provincial Directorate of Education on Saturday. One acre of land for the school has been donated by the villagers; they have also agreed to build the school and also pay the salary of the teacher for a period of three years.

KABUL, Oct. 12.—Dr. Goodman, Chief of the British Council Technical Assistance Programme visited the different sections of Ibn-i-Sina Hospital, the New Clinic and X-Ray Institute, yesterday morning.

KABUL, Oct. 12.—Mr. Zulfikari, the Iranian Ambassador at the Court of Kabul returned to Kabul yesterday after a short vacation in Iran.

Pakistani Government Intensifies Restriction In Pakhtunistan Areas

KABUL, Oct. 12.—A report from Peshawar, Central Occupied Pakhtunistan says that measures taken by the government of Pakistan to suppress the freedom movement carried on openly and in secret by Pakhtunistani nationalists have recently been made more strict.

The government is reported to have instructed the police authorities to intensify their efforts for curbing the activities of Khudai-Khidmatgar party and other people of Pakhtunistan and to prevent nationalists in different parts of Pakhtunistan to consult each other.

AT THE CINEMA

PARK CINEMA:

At 5-30, 8 and 10 p.m. American film: **ABSENT MINDED PROFESSOR**, starring: Fred Mac Murray and Nancy Olson.

KABUL CINEMA:

At 4-30 and 7 p.m. Russian film: **WELCOME TO DESIRE** with translation in Persian.

BEHZAD CINEMA:

At 4 and 6-30 p.m. Afghan film: **MANINDI UQAB.**

ZAINEB CINEMA:

At 4 and 7 p.m. Indian film: **KALA BAZAR.**

Students Receive Prizes On Historical Work

KABUL, Oct. 12.—The Directorate General of Museums and Antiquities on Saturday gave away prizes to the winners of the articles and paintings entered by boy and girl students in the Historical Monuments Week contest.

The function, which was held on the occasion at Kabul Museum was attended by representatives of the Ministry of Education and Institute of History as well as a number of teachers of history and art in Central schools.

The recipients included 5 girls and 2 boys.

Correction

In the Olympic games story in yesterday's Kabul Times we beg for the following correction:

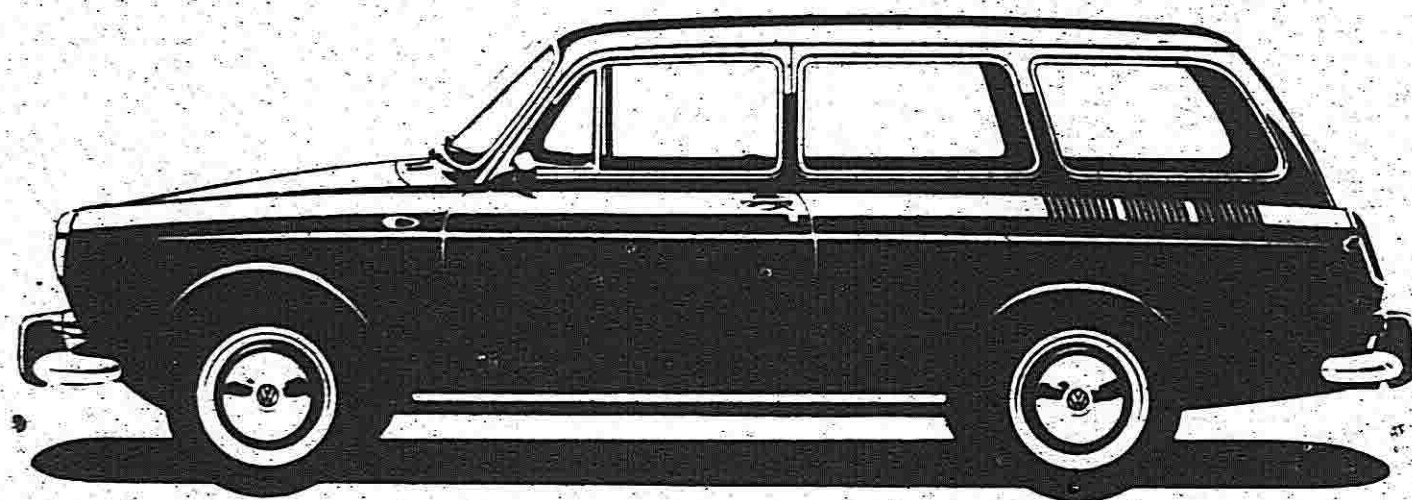
Republic of China should be changed to Formosa and the name of Afghanistan, which has sent a wrestlers team should be added in the list of Asian participants.

ADVT.

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